

PARKER SPREADS HIMSELF.

The Genial Sam Appears in a Lengthy Diatribe.

BUT WHO DID THE WRITING OF IT?

An Article Taken From the San Francisco Examiner, to Which Mr. Parker Signs Himself as Hawaii's Premier—The Situation From His Standpoint.

The following article appeared in the San Francisco Examiner, over the name of "Samuel Parker, Premier of Hawaii." It is accompanied by a double column cut of the same Samuel Parker, the same Premier of Hawaii, with a facsimile signature of the same Samuel Parker, the same Premier of Hawaii affixed. It is a "sympathy game," and is treated as it should be by the paper it appears in in its editorial columns.

I want Hawaii as it was. Hawaii was a country with a better government than any other on the earth. I say this advisedly, from my own experience and from the testimony of many others who, like myself, have seen the principle countries of the world.

By Hawaii as it was, I mean the country during the period of its constitutional monarchy—that is to say, from 1795 to 1893.

During these thirty-four years the entire development of the island kingdom occurred. The development was in all lines equally, and the result was so eminently satisfactory that desire for change was entirely without reason.

I find in this country a mistaken idea of the manner of government of Hawaii by her constitutional kings and queens. The impression is, briefly, that the government was corrupt, extravagant, fantastic, and some say even ridiculous.

On the other hand, those who have had the grateful experience of reception at the throne of Hawaii know that there were dignity, intelligence, conscientiousness and deep regard for the Constitution.

Under the monarchy the system of education was unexcelled in any place. The schools were of good character, the education was simple but sufficient in all respects; the pupils were intelligent and eager to learn.

The development in these thirty-four years in means of transportation was equal to the development in the matter of educational facilities. Any one who has traveled in that country will speak with appreciation of the excellence of the roads which, I may say parenthetically, are in very much better condition than the highways of San Francisco as they are now.

The officers of this constitutional monarchy were generally competent, and they had to be incorruptible. In a comparatively small community like the kingdom of Hawaii, the eyes of the people can be constantly directed upon even the smallest acts of those in authority. With this system of natural espionage, corruption is an impossibility, and, in fact, did not exist. The taxes were low.

The people of Hawaii, those who are usually called natives, have been misunderstood, slandered and traduced. The people of Hawaii are intelligent, sensible and reasonable. Ninety per cent. of the native population can read and write. These people are eminently more fitted by natural equipment and acquirement for self-government, or participation in governing, than the negroes of the Southern States of America. There is a climatic influence that prevents the push and enthusiasm characteristic of the Saxon race, but, on the other hand, there are the qualities of happiness, contentment and satisfaction with their lot, whatever it may be, that do not belong to those of greater ambition and less repose.

In convenience and comforts of life, the Hawaiian was accommodated in every way, as the people of other countries of civilization. Our telephone system was regarded as the best in the world; our street railways were well conducted, and in all matters directed by government officers, such as the postal system, finances of the treasury, the system and its operations were equal to those in the most enlightened country.

In legislation relating to the morality and temperance of the people, the government of Hawaii was much stricter than in European or North American countries, and to California the code would seem like the blue laws of Connecticut.

This was the government that I desire to see maintained, and this is the government that a small band of armed men, assisted by the United States forces, temporarily overturned for the purpose of their own aggrandizement.

In order to maintain their positions and to procure the sympathy of the people of this country, they have even slandered the dignified and high-minded woman who is the reigning queen of Hawaii, though for a time without her throne. Particular stress has been laid upon her answer to the request of the President of the United States that, in the event of her restoration, she should grant amnesty to those who dethroned her. The answer of the queen, as the course of the queen has been throughout her reign, was merely in accordance with the constitution of the country.

properly accredited representative, required that, in spite of that constitution, she should promise amnesty, she again yielded to the superior force of the United States.

These same armed men who have usurped the powers of government, point to all the development of Hawaii as though it were the result of their own actions. They enjoy the roads, the educational system, the street railways and the telephones, and placidly point them out to strangers as evidences of their good government of the country. They quote the laws relating to the morality and temperance of the people as an indication of the high civilization and enlightenment of their government.

The fact is that they have merely stepped upon what others have built, taking to themselves the credit for the institutions and the development that belongs solely to the constitutional monarchy which, in thirty-four years, accomplished more than any other government in this world for the progress of the country and the education of the people.

I want to return to this government. I am not satisfied with the usurpation of power by men who hold control merely by force of arms. The people of Hawaii were contented and satisfied with their government, and when given an opportunity to express their opinions they will decide by enormous, by overwhelming majority in favor of the form of government which has recently been overturned by violence.

The royalists of Hawaii, I might even say the people of Hawaii, because the great majority of the people are royalists, have been exceedingly patient during this season of trial. They have appealed their case to the United States, and they are quietly waiting for the decision.

If the decision is to permit the people of Hawaii to decide for themselves, I have no doubt of the restoration of the queen. I have no doubt of the vote if that should be the way for decision of the question, and I have no doubt of the prompt execution of the popular will. As yet there has been no occasion for the people of Hawaii to take action in their own country in defense of their rights. The peculiar conditions required the production of evidence to the United States Government, more than decisive action in our own country. The world need not think, however, that the Hawaiians are disregarding of their government and their throne; that they have taken no action for themselves because they are heedless of what may occur. When any time comes for them to declare their decision, they will be found ready for the declaration.

I am not unmindful of the apparent, the inevitable destiny of Hawaii. The time will certainly come when it will become associated with the United States by protective treaty. No foreign country other than the United States can have any voice in the control of Hawaii, or in the direction of its government. Hawaii must come to the United States. While appreciating this destiny of my country, I know that the time is not now for its fulfillment. The people are not ready for it; the laws of the two countries are in some respects so different that reconciliation of those of the smaller country to those of the larger country would be impossible.

While I have no intention at this time to engage in an argument upon the political matters of Hawaii that have been so prominently before the people during the last few months, I desire to say that the labor question in itself is sufficient to prevent the annexation of our country to yours.

The contract system is in force, and seems to be necessary for the working of the sugar plantations. Many of these contracts have yet years to run before the date of their expiration. The average price paid to a laborer is \$13 per month. Without these low wages, and without the contract system low wages seem impossible, the great industry of Hawaii would suddenly cease. Since the time the legislation of the United States so amended the system of duties that the advantages that inured to Hawaii from the reciprocity treaty were lost, the planters of the country have, with great difficulty, made any profit from their business. They are enabled to maintain operations only by the cheap labor obtained by contract. If Hawaii were a part of the United States, separate laws could not be made for the Island State or Territory. Its labor system would be under the same laws as now obtain in the United States, by which the contract system is absolutely prohibited. The result would be that either our people would be lawless, or else the main industry of Hawaii would altogether cease, and a part of the United States territory would be in a bankrupt condition.

The time for the change is not now. Further development must occur; the laws of the lesser country must be brought to conform in principle with the laws of the greater country, the welding must be gradual, and any change must be in accordance with the will of the Hawaiian people.

Now, the Hawaiian people are opposed to annexation. They are opposed to the handful of men who, controlling by force, are governing in a way much less satisfactory and much less efficient than the government they usurped.

The threat of these armed men to oppose any action of the United States by force of arms is a mere pretense. Such an event is beyond possibility. Their soldiers would not fire upon American marines.

The people of Hawaii are for the restoration of the monarchy—for the dignified, orderly government that was conducted by the constitutional monarchy. I am with the Hawaiians as long as I live.

The United States Government may refuse to grant to the Hawaiian people the justice they expect. It can do but one of two things. Either it will restore the queen to the throne or else leave the settlement of the politics of Hawaii to the people of Hawaii.

Whichever course the United States Government may pursue, I am certain that the outcome will be satisfactory.

An oligarchy, supported by a few bayonets, cannot be maintained against the wishes of nine-tenths of the people.

SAMUEL PARKER, Premier of Hawaii.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meat Markets Are Reported To Be Using Unlawful Veal.

President Smith occupied the chair at the Board of Health meeting Thursday. Members Ena, Lansing and Waterhouse, and Dr. Myers and Superintendent R. W. Meyers, of the Leper Settlement, were present.

Mr. Jones, the inspector of meat at the slaughter house, reported that he had heard that the Central and City Markets were using veal that had not been inspected according to law. The secretary was instructed to notify the owners of those markets that if they continued the practice, they would make themselves liable to law, and would be proceeded against.

Letters from Mr. Meyers, of the Settlement, were read. They referred principally to the matter of enforcing the law about vaccination.

Letters were also received from Drs. Mouritz, Oliver and Goto, of Molokai.

A communication from a native at the Settlement, who has had the awa license for some years past, was received. He wanted to know whether it was true that the Board had ordered the Superintendent to restrict the use of the drug. He will be notified that no awa will be permitted to be brought into the Settlement, but that it can be raised there.

The following were commissioned as special agents of the Board: S. M. Kekoa, South Kohala, Hawaii; William Scott, Wailuku, Maui; H. Hocking, Makawao, Maui; J. K. Iosepa, Hana, Maui; Frank Pahia, Koolau, Oahu; A. Kauhii, Ewa, Oahu; H. K. Kahale, Lihue, Kauai; and E. Olmstead, Waimea, Kauai.

A commission was given Dr. Myers to temporarily act as Port Physician and agent of the Board during the illness of Dr. Andrews.

After a few minor matters were discussed, the Board adjourned.

The experience of Geo. A. Appgar, of German Valley, N. J. is well worth remembering. He was troubled with chronic diarrhoea and doctored for five months, and was treated by four different doctors without benefit. He then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, of which one small bottle effected a complete cure. It is for sale by all medicine dealers. Benson, Smith Co., Agents for H. I.

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